FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

HAY MOUNT
HIGH SCHOOL.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 10th of October. The rate of Tuition will be as formerly, viz: Ten dollars per term for Languages and higher branches of study; Eight Dollars for other studies, with a charge of Twenty-five Cents for contingencies. The year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each, with no intermission except a few days at Christmas and the beginning of June. The Principal of the School will be furnished with competent assistance, so that all studies connected with the preparation of pupils for College, together with such as are necessary to prepare for business, will be carefully attended to.

The Principal will accommodate a few Boarders in his family, where a careful attention will be paid to the morals and habits of those committed to him. The price of Board is Three Dollars per week, exclusive of washing, but including room, lodging, fuel and lights; or Two Dollars and Eighty cents, without furnishing his own wood and lights. The School is furnished with competent apparatus for the instruction in Surveying, Astronomy, and the branches of science.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1842. 20-3w

☞ Wilmington Chronicle will copy three weeks and send to this office.

OLD STAND,
(LATE FOUNTAIN LAIN'S.)
Indoors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving per Bonnetta Co's boats, a supply of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, &c.,

consisting in part of Liverpool Salt, in sack and bbls; Alum Salt; Sugar, Porto Rico and St. Croix; Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio; Molasses; Loaf Sugar; Pepper, Spice; Ginger; Tea; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Calicoes; Blankets; Iron; Nails; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; Collins' and Mason's Axes; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; Shot; Bar Lead, &c. Shoes, Crockery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Domestic and foreign Liquors, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.—Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine and recollect, *no trade no charge.* As I do not sell on credit, my time is not occupied by writing books, and I am ready at any and all times to sell my Goods, or receive the money for them.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, 20, 1842. 20tf

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Samuel Rayner, Farmer, of Sampson County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Neill Patterson, Farmer, of Cumberland County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *Clerk D. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1842. 20-3w

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of the late C. C. Smith, at October Term, 1842, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Cumberland, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them on or before the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. MARTINE, *Adm'r.*

September 20, 1842.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold on the 12th of October next, at the late residence of C. C. Smith, deceased, on Court House Square, all the perishable Property of said deceased's Estate, on a credit of six months, consisting of all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Cow and Calf. Also, at his late Store on Hay Street, West of Market House, the stock of Watches, Jewelry, Tools, &c. consisting of Watches, Gold and plated Finger and Ear Rings, Watch Keys, Breast Pins, Plated and German Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Spectacles, and Watch making Materials, being the entire stock of the deceased.

JAMES MARTINE, *Adm'r.*

September 20, 1842. 20-4t

N B. All persons having Watches and work received and not delivered, will please call and settle for them as early as possible.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Duncan McRae, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at public Auction, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

Two likely negro men, Moses and Lewis; three-quarters of 270 acres of land known as the Moss Gold Mine, adjoining William Harris and others; 340 acres of land adjoining Thomas Moore and others; 60 acres adjoining the town of Lawrenceville; the House and lot said McRae bought of Locky Simmons; one store house and lot said McRae bought of J M & J Allen; two other houses on the same lot, also the land and lots on which they are situated; 160 acres of land on Richland creek, adjoining Thomas Pemberton and J L Christian; 640 acres of land adjoining John Tillman; 150 acres adjoining John Gibson; 130 acres adjoining Solomon Ballard; 130 acres on which Woodson Ross now lives, in Stanly county; 13 town lots, with all the improvements; 100 acres of land adjoining Flora McRae; 200 head of hogs; 100 head of sheep; 100 head of cattle; 4 horses; 3 mules; said McRae's undivided interest in the lands and other property in his father's estate; household and kitchen furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CALVIN W. WOOLEY, *Trustee.*

Lawrenceville, September 13, 1842. 20-3w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October, and close on the 4th of July following.

The schools of the university, with their respective professors, are:

1. Ancient languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural philosophy—Mr. William B. Rogers.
5. Civil engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the professors of mathematics and natural philosophy.
6. Chemistry and materia medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

In both schools of languages are also taught the literature of the respective languages, and ancient and modern history; in the school of mathematics is included mixed mathematics; in that of engineering, mineralogy and geology; in that of moral philosophy, belles-lettres, logic, and political economy; and in that of law, besides municipal law in all its branches, the law of nature and nations, the science of government, and constitutional law.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age; but the faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the faculty for good cause, to attend a less number.

All students under the age of twenty-one years are required to board within the precincts.

By a resolution of the faculty, ministers of the gospel, and young men preparing for the ministry, may attend any of the schools of the university without the payment of fees to the professors.

The enactments which lately required students to wear a prescribed uniform have been suspended.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the patron all the money, bills, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the university, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees to professors, dormitory rent, for use of the public rooms, three months' board, and contingent fee to cover fines and assessments, and to purchase the text-books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him must be deposited with the patron who has charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The license to contract debt, which the chairman of the faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request) to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the university every Sunday by the chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State.

The expenses of the session of nine months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging, and attendance,	$110
Rent of dormitory $16; for half, if occupied by two,	8
Use of public rooms and matriculation fee,	15
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one professor be attended, $50; if two to each professor $30, if more than two, to each $25, say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket-money,	$228

In the school of law there is an extra fee of 20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactment to $100, and for pocket-money to $15.

W. H. WOODLEY.

Proctor and Patron University of Va.

July 22, 1842. 20-4w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE plan of instruction in this department of the University presents peculiarities to be found in no other School of Medicine in the Union. The Lectures commence on the *first of October*, and terminate on the 4th July ensuing.

Owing to the length of the session, which embraces a period of *nine months*, three Professors are enabled to perform all the duties which in other medical institutions are usually assigned to six, and the students are seldom required to attend more than two lectures on the same day. By this arrangement, the students have an opportunity of being well grounded in Anatomy, Physiology, and other elementary branches of medical science, before they investigate their applications in connexion with the study of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Immediately before each lecture, the students are subjected to a full and rigid examination on the preceding lecture, or on portions of approved text-books. It is apparent that the plan, of which the outlines have been briefly stated, is one which allows the student to commence, as well as to complete, his medical studies in this institution; and presents a happy combination of the advantages of the system of instruction by private pupilage and that of public lectures.

Any person of approved moral conduct may offer as a candidate, and receive the degree of M. D., without reference to the time he has been engaged in the study of medicine, or of joining the school, provided he undergoes, in a satisfactory manner, the various examinations prescribed by the enactments. The Professors are,

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology, and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor.*

July 21, 1842. 20-4w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Charles Shadgett of Cumberland County, Tavern Keeper, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 7, 1842. 19-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John A. Cooper of Guilford County, Teacher, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 6, 1842. 19-3w

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 15. 15-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 21.

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE.
PRICES REDUCED.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Big Boot, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market, has received a Large and General Assortment, (135 cases,) BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of

Gentlemen's Calf and Seal fine Boots,
Ditto do Kip, Seal and peg'd do,
Ditto do Water Proof do,
Ditto do Seal, Morocco, Prunella and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Prunella Boots,
Ditto do do do do do Shoes,
Ditto black and colored Florentine Gaiters and half Gaiters, figured and plain,
Ditto do do Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Ditto Morocco and Silk quilted Buskins,
Misses' Morocco, Seal, Kid & Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Childrens' Leather, Morocco, and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
2200 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1500 do Women's Leather Boots and Shoes,
1000 do do common Leather and Morocco Slippers,

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented. Being assured from many years experience, that the cash system is the safest, both for the vender and purchaser; that those who may have cash to give in exchange for their purchases would prefer to pay such advance only as profits, as the merchant in general business, hazarding nothing in the credit system, would be entitled to receive. I have selected my present stock with direct reference to this plan of doing business for the future. I purchased with, and determined to sell for, Cash or its equivalent. Therefore, persons wishing credit may find at other establishments that indulgence which, from motives of policy, I must deny; as I consider doing business on a small scale more profitable than transactions more extensive, with no pay at all, as in some instances.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase for Cash, will find it to their interest to examine my stock.

S. T. HAWLEY.

August 31, 1842. 17-6w

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment either to myself or to Mr. John Munn.

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1842, of Cumberland County Court, the subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hector Stewart, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL S. STEWART.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold, on the 11th of October, 1842, at the late residence of Hector Stewart, dec'd, on a credit of six months, the perishable Property of said deceased's Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of all kinds, and various other articles. The purchasers will be required to give bond with good security.

A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL S. STEWART,
Executors.

September 7, 1842. 19-ts

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of black-smith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I shall sell the Tract of LAND lying on the waters of McLennon's Creek, known as the McLeod Land, containing about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, on the 31st day of October next, for ready money. The Plantation is a valuable one, and would employ a number of hands to great advantage. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, &c. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

August 24, 1842. 17-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, as Administrator on the Estate of Wilham E. Carver, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JONA. EVANS, *Adm'r.*

September 13, 1842. 19-3w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 5, 1842. 9-tf

Keith, Russell & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.

Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-10w

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

FROM THE SOUTH WESTERN FARMER.

TO PREVENT WEEVIL FROM DESTROYING CORN, &c.

Gentlemen: As the season for gathering and housing corn is near at hand, permit me, who have had some experience in the culture and keeping of that great article of food, so necessary for the support of man and beast in America, to give you my mode of preserving it from the depredations of weevil.

My practice is this: In the first place, I have removed from the corn house all the old shucks, blades, cobs, &c. of the crop of the previous year among which there are many weevil; then have floor of the crib washed well with water, which drives all or the greater part of these destructive insects from the crib; then to every load in the shuck thrown into the crib I apply one quart of fine salt, well sprinkled over the load after it is thrown into the crib. When another load is gathered and thrown in, another quart of salt is applied in the same manner, and this is repeated during the process of hauling and housing. The expense is trifling; the labor of doing it small; and the time consumed not more than a minute or so for each load. The salt, say half a bushel at a time, is thrown into a tub or some vessel sufficiently tight to hold it; this vessel is placed in one corner of the crib, from which the quantity for each load can conveniently be taken as wanted, and scattered over the corn. My direction to the slave, whose business it is to scatter the salt, is "sprinkle it evenly over every part and salt it well."

The idea of salting corn to prevent the depredations of the weevil, was taken some 10 or 12 years ago, from an agricultural work, the title of which is not now recollected. Since that period, I have adopted the practice annually; and from this experience of 10 or 12 years am confident that this method entirely prevents injury to the corn in the crib by that destructive insect, except to some of the outside ears, which the salt does not reach. My corn in July and August, and as long as it lasts, is as free from injury by weevil as on the day it was housed.

Salt is not only used by me in preserving my corn, but I also use it when stacking my rye and oats, sprinkling a pint or so to every two or three courses of sheaves when stacking. Though I never heard that oats were injured by weevil, yet they are very destructive to rye and wheat. The latter article I have not succeeded in raising; have no doubt, however, but that it can be preserved in the same manner, from injury by that insect.

Independent of the great benefit of preserving grain in the manner above described, the salt preserves the shuck and straw sweet and sound, which will be more readily eaten by mules and horned cattle, and are no doubt, by this process, rendered more healthy and nutritious.

CH. B. GREEN.

Mt. Olympus, August 15, 1842.

LETTER FROM MR. STANLY.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer:

I have read with surprise the extraordinary letter of the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, published in the Intelligencer of Wednesday, September 7, 1842. In a portion of this letter Mr. Marshall, in referring to the proceedings in the House of Representatives, August 22, 1842, says if any one will examine the National Intelligencer of August 23—

"He will also perceive that Mr. Stanly did not vote on the passage of the bill at all, and that his vote did not decide the question of engrossment, as stated by Mr. McKennan at the meeting in Philadelphia. The question upon the engrossment, after Mr. Thompson's motion to reconsider had carried, stood ayes 103, noes 102. In this state of the case, by the rules of the House, it was the duty of the Speaker to vote, as it might change the result. He voted in the negative, which defeated the bill by a tie. My colleague, (Mr. Andrews,) who had not voted, then claimed the right, which was awarded to him, and gave his vote against the Speaker, which again carried the engrossment. *Then, and not till then, when the question was decided in favor of the bill did Mr. Stanly step in to the rescue. If that gentleman had been present in Philadelphia I am sure he would have corrected Mr. McKennan.*—Gentlemen, it is humiliating to be driven to the necessity of these explanations, but I have been treated, in relation to this matter, first with cruel injustice, and now with bitter neglect, and there is a purpose in it. The tone of the Whig papers shows that the sword is whetting for me. They will not find an unresisting victim."

Before I make any remarks on this unkind and illiberal statement, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the following extract of the report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 22d of August:

Extract from the report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of August 22, 1842.—Intelligencer, August 23.

"So the vote was reconsidered, and the question again recurring on the engrossment of the bill, there were for the engrossment 103, against it 102.

"So the bill was ordered to be engrossed; and having been so engrossed, the question was about to be taken on its passage.

"But Mr. Rayner rose to a point of order. He insisted that, under the rules of the House, in cases where the vote of the Speaker would defeat a bill, the Speaker was bound to vote. The House fell into a great state of confusion.

"The Speaker read the following rule, (being that on which Mr. Rayner's point of order was based:)

"'In all cases of election by the House the Speaker shall vote; in all other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.'

"Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, here rose, and remarking that he had not voted, declared himself ready to do so.

"Objection was made by several members, on the ground that it was not in order for Mr. A. to vote after the vote had been announced. But Mr. Andrews insisted that, if he could not vote, the Speaker could not.

"The Speaker then said that the construction of the rule heretofore had been that, except in cases of a tie, the Chair had not exercised the absolute right or power vested by this rule.

"Much confusion followed, a number of members rising to points of order, and the tumult in the Hall increasing.

"The Speaker then said. The Speaker is satisfied that he has a right to vote, and, to put an end to further difficulty and delay, he votes in the negative. (This made the vote stand yeas 103, nays 103. And the bill, under the rule given, was lost.)

"But Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, rose and claimed the right to vote.

"After a moment's reflection, the Speaker decided that the gentleman had a right to vote.

"Some further interruptions followed on points of order.

"When Mr. Stanly rose and said, (addressing the Speaker,) Do you decide that the gentleman from Kentucky has a right to vote?

"The Speaker. I do.

"Mr. Stanly. Then I hope that those who have not voted will now do so.

"The Clerk then called Landaff W. Andrews, who answered ay.

"Call my name, said Mr. Stanly.

"And the Clerk called Edward Stanly, who answered ay."

I will now explain to Mr. Marshall why it was I did not feel bound to say to Mr. McKennan he was incorrect; that I voted after the bill was safe, and, as here he would have it, I only came "to the rescue when the question was decided in favor of the bill." As soon as I understood what was the proposition made by Mr. Rayner, I announced my determination to vote for the bill. I so informed Mr. Rayner, and addressed the Speaker with the purpose of voting before I knew whether Mr. Andrews had voted or not, before I knew whether Mr. Andrews intended to vote in the affirmative or negative, and before, according to my recollection, Mr. Andrews had addressed the Speaker. Mr. Andrews was highly excited, and was struggling with almost overpowering emotion. He had twice addressed the Speaker, and had twice taken his seat, and while I saw his lips quivering with emotion and the tear in his eye, I was afraid the Speaker would announce the result before he could vote. It was as easy for me to have said to the Clerk "call my name" *before* Mr. Andrews voted as afterwards; and if I had at that moment been desirous "my name" should appear in the account—if I had wished to "wear the laurels," I should have voted first; but I thought it was an act of courtesy to wait. Mr. A. had first succeeded in attracting the attention of the Speaker—his name comes before mine on the roll. But does not Mr. Marshall perceive that if my vote had been given in opposition to the bill it would have been lost? "The question on the engrossment, after Mr. Thompson's motion to reconsider had carried, stood ayes 103, noes 102." If I had voted in the negative, Mr. Andrews's vote could *not* have saved the bill. Had I voted in the negative, the vote would have been ayes 103, noes 103; Mr. Andrews's vote would have made it ayes 104, noes 103; the Speaker's vote then would have made it a tie. Mr. Marshall is therefore very much mistaken in his unkind and uncalled for remark: "Then, and not till then, when the question was decided in favor of the bill, did Mr. Stanly step in to the rescue."

But Mr. Marshall thinks I ought to have corrected Mr. McKennan when he gave me some credit for having saved the bill. Mr. Marshall is hereby informed that when I spoke to the good people of Philadelphia and New York, and before I left Washington city, on all occasions, in public and in private, have I said that too much credit had been awarded to me—that many others deserved more. I have taken especial pains to give honor to others, and particularly "to that large and substantial portion of the Whig party whose voice is seldom, far too seldom, heard in the Capitol," so justly praised by Mr. Marshall. I did not "rush in to seize the spoils or wear the laurels." I did not take to myself the credit of bringing forward, as a new proposition, one which had been discussed twenty times before. I did not "rush in," and claim that I threw myself "before" any one, in the effort to secure a tariff bill, or that I had "first indicated the path of victory."

Mr. Marshall says: "He will also perceive that Mr. Stanly did not vote on the passage of the bill at all." That is true. I stated, while the Clerk was calling the roll, that I only intended to vote to save the bill. I wished to show my constituents that I had only run counter to their wishes when it was necessary to save the bill. *But if I had voted in the negative, the bill would have been lost.* Why Mr. Marshall should thus uncharitably endeavor to take away all credit from me, I am utterly at a loss to imagine. But I assure Mr. Marshall that however much I might prize his favorable opinion on other subjects, I entirely disregard his unkind demonstration, and rest satisfied with the consciousness of duty honorably discharged—with the consciousness that my humble efforts were made to serve my country, and not for the purpose of having "my name appear in the account," or that I might "rush in and wear the laurels."

Here I might stop, after having explained to Mr. Marshall that I did not allow Mr. McKennan to give me the credit of saving the bill, "solitary and alone." But if Mr. Marshall thinks I ought to have "corrected Mr. McKennan," he will excuse me for correcting him when he claims to have been the "author of the proposition" to pass a tariff bill without reference to the lands, and that he "brought forward this proposition *first* before the Whig party, out of the House," and that he "*first* indicated the path of victory."

According to Mr. Marshall's statement, the veto was received on the 9th of August. Mr. Marshall made his proposition on the 14th. Now I regret to be compelled, by a sense of justice to the Whig party, to take away the "laurels" which Mr. Marshall has appropriated to himself. He is altogether mistaken in supposing he was the first, as he often alleges in his letter, to propose to pass a tariff bill without reference to the land clause.

The veto of the temporary tariff bill, or "little tariff bill," was received, if I remember right, on the 29th June. At this time, I think, Mr. Marshall was absent in New York, delighting and instructing, I hope, the good people of that city by his lectures on temperance. It was within two or three days after the receipt of the veto of the little tariff that "the proposition among the Whigs to separate the question of the repeal of the proviso to the distribution act from the revenue bill, and to present the latter so modified to the President," was first offered to and urged upon the Whig party.

The proposition was made and discussed by members from New England, from New Jersey, from Pennsylvania, and from Ohio, *long before* Mr. Marshall "indicated the path of victory." As to the part Mr. McKennan bore in this transaction, he is able to speak for himself, if he thinks proper. I supposed at the time he was requested to offer the proposition in the House because of the deep interest he had repeatedly manifested at various times, and because he had been among the first in urging upon the Whig party the indispensable necessity of passing a tariff bill, and also because he was generally respected by the Whigs for his urbanity, energy, and ability. He was universally regarded as one of the ablest "of that large and substantial portion of the Whig party whose voice is seldom, far too seldom, heard in the Capitol—real legislators, true Representatives."

I know that Mr. McKennan suggested and urged upon his friends the propriety and necessity of passing the bill, striking out the 27th section relating to the distribution of the sales of the public lands, several days before Mr. Marshall offered his proposition. This was another reason for selecting him to offer the bill in the House.

Mr. Marshall's mistake is accounted for from the fact that he was some time absent from the city, and did not always attend the meetings of the Whig party. His "proposition" had been repeatedly discussed—members had declared their intention of voting for a bill without the land clause. It had been repeatedly considered for weeks before Mr. Marshall called it his proposition.

Mr. Marshall's letter gives rise to other suggestions which need not now be communicated. I regret that I feel bound, by Mr. Marshall's reference to me, to make this statement. I am not aware that he has been treated with injustice or neglect. And he will allow me again to express my surprise at his uncharitable allusion to me. I *am* the more surprised at this, because, after I voted, Mr. Marshall was among the first who came to my seat, congratulated and thanked me for my vote.

The recollection of that spontaneous expression of his approbation is not obliterated by his letter. He ought to be happy and rejoice with the Whig party at their great and noble triumph—a triumph to *all* the Whigs, not to those alone, as he supposes, who aided in passing the tariff bill. And while he rejoices that he, among others, has been instrumental in restoring prosperity to our beloved country, that he has contributed something to the promotion of the interests of the laboring men throughout the United States, he ought to sympathize with those who voted when there was no "peculiar interest" of their own districts at stake.

Mr. Marshall can participate with the Whigs in the proud satisfaction of saying, "I have, as one of the Whig party, aided to pass a bill which will restore the credit of the Government, reanimate the energies of the People, and afford adequate protection to American manufactures and domestic industry." And last, not least, Mr. Marshall can say, as I cannot, "I have protected (in his own words) the peculiar interest of my own district, the growth and manufacture of hemp." Very respectfully, yours,

EDW. STANLY.

Near Philadelphia, September 11, 1842.

A NEW ENGLAND STORY.

We have often been diverted at a table of old times in New England—short, to be sure, but to the point. It so fell out that two young persons became smitten with each other, as young people sometimes do. The woman's father was rich—the young man poor, but respectable. The father could stand no such union, and absolutely opposed it, and the daughter dared not disobey—that is, she dare not disobey openly. She "met him by moonlight," while she pretended never to see him—she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of "sighs and tears," which women oftener reach in imagination than in reality. Still the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose in Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let no concealment, like a "worm in the bud," prey on that damask cheek, however; but, when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride would never have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, so stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw his daughter's heart was really set upon the match he surprised her one day by speaking out: "Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry, as soon as thee chooses, and who thee pleases."

And then what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat plain bonnet on her head, walked directly into the street, and then as directly to the house of her intended as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking, for knocking was not then fashionable, and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition as the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly to him, and took both hands in hers. "John," said she, "father says that I may have thee."

Could she have told him the news in less words? Was there any occasion for more?

A Scotch Hen.—A late number of the Perth Courier chronicles the death of a hen, thirty-five years old, the property of a farmer at Tulleylumb, after laying on a fair calculation nearly nine thousand eggs!

THE NOMINATION OF MR. TYLER AT HARRISBURG.

The Delegates who represented the Whigs of Maryland in the National Convention, holden at Harrisburg on the 4th of December, 1839, have put out an able paper, setting forth the circumstances under which Mr. Tyler was nominated as a candidate for Vice President. We give the pith and marrow of their address. They say:—

"The motives which induced the undersigned to acquiesce in the nomination of Mr. Tyler will be best understood from a brief reference to events within the knowledge of the country. Since the year 1832 the line of separation between the two great political parties of the United States, has been broadly and distinctly drawn. A National Bank so constituted as to regulate efficiently the currency and exchanges of the country—a tariff for protection as well as for revenue, where protection may be found necessary to guard American labor against the ruin of foreign competition—the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, the rightful owners of the public domain—a limitation of all future Presidents to a service of one term, as essential to an honest administration of the Government—a purification of the practice of the Executive in appointments to office, and a subjection of every department and functionary of delegated power, to the correct of the public will—have been the measures and principles which the Whigs have deemed essential to the national prosperity; whilst the party now calling itself democratic, has been distinguished in its actual administration of the Government, by a systematic opposition to these very measures.

In this temper of the public mind, the National Whig Convention assembled at Harrisburg, and to the result of its deliberations, the whigs of the Union looked with an interest the more intense that it was the grand rally of their party. In the language of the eloquent and now lamented Barbour, on taking the Chair, it was an assemblage of "the grey heads of the land, most of whom might justly be called the conscript fathers of the republic—a title won by long and illustrious services, alike in the State and Federal Councils."

In this Convention the undersigned met John Tyler, a Whig delegate from the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was not for them to question the title of any accredited member of that body, to the name and the character of a true Whig. They could not doubt his sincerity, by the same rule that they would not permit others to doubt their own. The history of the man however was not unknown to them. He had been honored by his own distinguished State with the office of her Governor, and was subsequently elected by the Whigs of Virginia, as represented in her Legislature, to the Senate of the United States. They could not fail to remember that in December, 1835, he had been nominated by a Maryland Whig Convention, for the office of Vice President of the United States, which nomination was confirmed by the Legislature in March, 1836, and the same ratified by the people of Maryland in November of the same year, by a clear majority of three thousand six hundred votes.

That Mr. Tyler could have supposed, that in tendering himself for admission into this Convention, he was giving his assent to principles which he had not well considered; or to which the Whig party could in any event be indifferent; or that in relation to these doctrines and principles which constituted the political creed of the Whig party, there could be any doubt or uncertainty; or that the Whigs of the Union were then organizing themselves, to spend their strength in a great contest for the mere present advancement of any man, much less John Tyler of Charles City County in the Commonwealth of Virginia, is what no rational mind can believe for a moment.

When, therefore, the name of John Tyler was proposed to the convention as the candidate of the Whig party for the office of Vice President, the undersigned asked no questions—they required no explanations—they demanded no pledges. It was enough for them that they found him in their own camp—behind the entrenchments—in possession of the counter-sign—wearing the uniform, and bearing the shield and the shibboleth of the cause they espoused. They relied upon his position and the associations in which they found him, as the surety of his fidelity, believing that if he proved unmindful of the obligations implied in these, all the express promises and pledges he might make would be as ineffectual to bind him as the lightest cobweb.

The undersigned would here close this exposition if it were designed as a vindication of themselves, and nothing more. So far as they were instrumental in bringing upon the country the distress and ruin which now pervades it, they are content to leave their justification upon what they have here submitted, and on that branch of the subject have nothing more to say. But they have not yet done with Mr. Tyler, whose claims to a more extended examination it is not their purpose to neglect.

Who it was that first suggested the name of this man as a Whig candidate, or put it into the heads of others to name him, or whether the man who did this may not have a great deal to answer for hereafter, they do not stop to inquire. When they reflect, however, that the Convention could with equal ease have presented to the Whig party the name of James Barbour, or of John Sergeant, or N. P. Tallmadge, or John Davis, or Samuel Southard, or Willie P. Mangum, or hundreds of others, good and true men in the Whig ranks, they cannot but regard the accident which turned up the name of John Tyler, as eminently unlucky.

On the subject of the public lands, he had, as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in 1839, declared himself, in both a report and a speech, as an advocate of the measure of distribution; declaring in his speech, in substance, *that the compromise act was, in no way, dependent upon any disposition of the public lands*, and making, in the same speech, a fling at President Jackson, for putting the Distribution Act in his pocket. Again, his speech in the United States Senate, in which he condemned, in no measured terms, the abuse of the veto power, declaring that, in his opinion, the Executive had evinced a determination to absorb the whole power, and to destroy the equilibrium of the Government, was still fresh in the recollection of the country. And without enlarging upon these topics, the undersigned merely remark, in this place, that, so far, the public were in possession of Mr. Tyler's declared opinions upon the veto, and the policy of distribution.

Now when the Convention met at Harrisburg, and Gov. Barbour was called to the Chair, he declared the objects which had called that body together, in a speech of some length, in which we find and invite particular attention to the following passages:

"The forms of the Constitution are retained, but its spirit is gone—Your President is a monarch, almost absolute. It would be a waste of time to present to *this* assembly, the facts which would make manifest the justness of this assertion. To the most incredulous beyond these walls, let it be said, who troubles himself now to inquire what *Congress* will do? but all are alive to the will or the wish of the President—his *sic volo, sic jubeo*, has been the law of the land for years past."

Again:

"Hang out your banner—let it be inscribed with your principles. One term for the Presidency. Put down the horrible proscription for opinion's sake, which makes slaves of the thousands in office, and the tens of thousands aspiring to office, who hope, by their greater abasement, to expel the incumbents—let instruments to make slaves of us all. Distribute equally the avails of the public domain, among the old as well as the new States."

Gov. Barbour as the organ of the Convention, spoke its sentiments, and if any of its members had come there with views and opinions differing from those expressed by him, then was the time for him to speak out and declare that difference, whatever it might be. Now John Tyler was there—kept his seat during the delivery of this address, and never uttered a syllable of dissent to any one of the principles therein announced. On the contrary, in the cheering and clapping of hands by which the venerable speaker was often interrupted, and in the long continued and deafening plaudits with which the speech was welcomed at the close, John Tyler joined as heartily as any other man. Will it be said, that in giving an outward approbation to these principles, he still entertained sentiments at war with them all, which he chose to keep to himself? If so, the undersigned have only to say, that in consenting to become the candidate of men, in whose proclaimed sentiments he had thus publicly united, he committed a fraud of which the veriest black-leg might well be ashamed.

In connection with this particular topic, the undersigned here advert to the fact, that Mr. Tyler went to Harrisburg, as he has himself declared, "in favor of Henry Clay"—that while there he was the strenuous and unceasing advocate of his nomination—*that he voted for him in his own delegation up to the seventh and last ballot*—and, if his own words are to be believed, was affected, *even to tears*, when the nomination was given by the Convention to another.

* * * * * *

But his most decided and significant demonstration at Harrisburg, was upon the question of a National Bank. The facts are these: Whilst the convention was still in session and the nomination pending before it, Mr. Tyler sought out Gov. Owen, of North Carolina, and made to him the following communication—"That his views on the bank question had undergone an entire change; that he believed the establishment of a National Bank to be alike indispensable as a fiscal agent of the government, and to the restoration of the currency and exchanges of the country; and he thought that all constitutional objections ought to yield to the various Executive, Legislative and Judicial decisions of the question." The fact that Mr. Tyler did make in substance this communication, rests upon evidence which cannot be shaken, and it is believed has never been denied. And it proves two things: It proves first that he doubted the willingness of a Whig convention to place the name of any man on their ticket, of whose opinions on the great question of a Bank there was any uncertainty; and it proves further, his own solicitude to remove any suspicion which his own former opinions on that question, and which some in that body might peradventure remember, might attach to himself. He determined, therefore, by making a full recantation of those obnoxious opinions, to remove the obstacle which they might interpose to his hope of obtaining the nomination. And having thus determined, Gov. Owen was the man of all others to whom it was expedient to confess his sins. He was the Chairman of the committee through whom all nominations must find their way to the Convention. The nomination of Mr. Tyler himself, when it afterwards unhappily came before that body, was in point of fact announced by Gov. Owen. Mr. Tyler knew, therefore, that, should any objection be made to his name, either in the committee or in the Convention, Gov. Owen would be there instructed and prepared, to make in his name the necessary explanations. His recantation, therefore, to Gov. Owen, was equivalent to an open proclamation of it by himself before the assembled Convention, and was tantamount to his saying—"Make me your candidate gentlemen, and you shall have no cause in any event to complain of my opinions on the subject of a National Bank.—What I thought previously on that question, I think no longer. If your object is to establish a Bank, select me, and I will unite with you in that object."

The undersigned here take leave of the occurrences at Harrisburg, and proceed without further remark, to present Mr. Tyler to view in the relation of a candidate before the people.

It is not necessary to continue the address in its review of the campaign. It is known that Mr. Tyler was as good a Whig during the Presidential canvass as at Harrisburg, and what he should be now is as well known also, as well as what he is.

The address closes with the following appeal for HENRY CLAY.

In every season of trial—in all times of difficulty and danger, the eyes of the Nation have turned to HENRY CLAY, and never yet have they been turned to him in vain. Look through this entire Union, from the North to the South, from the Atlantic border to the Far West, and where do you find the man who has done so much for his country, and received in return so few marks of its favor? Intriguers and managers have been pushed into power, and loaded with honors and emoluments which they have done nothing to merit, whilst the services of this illustrious citizen have as yet earned for him no other reward than the slanders of hired defamers and the low abuse of a prostituted press. Yet he has never murmured nor repined. Moving in a region far above the intrigues of little minds, his time, his talents, and the best fruits of his great experience, have been always ready at the call of his country.

Whigs of Maryland, such is the man who is now presented to your choice. Make him your Chief Magistrate, and you will thereby rectify all former mistakes and make your country prosperous and happy.

The Madisonian, immediately on the receipt of Mr. Roberts' address to the public, positively denied the truth of that part which relates to the last interview of Mr. R. with Mr. Tyler. Of course it will deny it—yet Mr Roberts will be believed. But as to the interview, no one was present but the Collector and the President; and when the address was published, the President had gone to Virginia. On what authority, then, could the Madisonian pronounce the narrative *false*?

U. S. Gazette.

The Post Office Gag.—The Commercial Advertiser states that within a few days past, a gentleman of this city was shown a letter from the Post Master General, in very nearly the following terms:

"WASHINGTON, ——, 1842.

"Sir—if your post-master, [or any of his clerks,] DARE TO WAG HIS TONGUE against the administration, let me know it, and the procedure will be corrected."

The recent developments of Mr. Roberts and of the Maryland delegates to the Harrisburg Convention had prepared us for almost any display of dishonor and tyranny, on the part of Mr. Tyler or his officials, but this unblushing proscription of freedom of speech has taken us by surprise. We should be inclined to doubt its genuineness, did not the character and caution of the Commercial forbid that supposition.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It was currently reported some time since that Gen. Jackson had become seriously embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, on account of certain endorsements for his friends. It appears by a letter from Washington published in Hill's New Hampshire Patriot, that Mr. F. P. Blair, the editor of the Globe, on hearing of the misfortunes of the General, placed immediately at his disposal the sum of $10,000, which granted the necessary relief. As Blair got this money, with other vast sums, from the patronage he received under the General's Administration, he acted, no doubt, upon the principle that "one good turn deserves another." Besides, it is understood the debt is well secured.

Circulate the Documents.—We trust that every friend of the glorious Whig cause in North Carolina, will assist in extending the circulation of Whig Newspapers among his neighbors. This after all, is the great lever in effecting political results. It is a mighty engine for good or for evil. By the industrious circulation of Whig papers, the truth will be sown in many new places, those already favorable will be stimulated, and others will enlist under the banner of the country. It is folly to suppose that we can triumph without an effort. Our opponents never fail to invoke the aid of the press for the advancement of *their* pernicious doctrines; the friends of the people owe it to themselves and their country, to make use of it for good purposes.—*Ral. Reg.*

PARTY DIVISIONS.

The dissentions in the other party are increasing in bitterness. Unless they are speedy in the work of nomination, the breach may be too wide ever to be united again. Considering the old antipathies which rendered Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren mutually repugnant to each other—recollecting the quarrel of the former with Gen. Jackson, and the part which the Kinderhook gentleman was believed to take in that affair, it may perhaps be said in the words of Milton, that

——"Never can true reconcilement grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."

The coalition between the two in 1837, on the Sub-Treasury basis, was as hollow as the basis itself has proved unsound. At present the animosity of rivalship is quickening the concealed embers of old jealousies and dislikes. It was not complimentary in Mr. Calhoun to compare the other to a fox or a weasel—assuredly it was not—whether the comparison was a pretty good one or not. And probably Mr. Van Buren has determined that if he is a weasel, his Southern friend shall have a touch of his qualities in the way of being "weaseled" out of the nomination.

We take these indications from the newspapers. It is no concern of ours—but one must see what one cannot help seeing. The New York Evening Post, one of Mr. Van Buren's organs, will persist in putting out feelers and sometimes a claw, whereat the irascible emotions of other sensitive journals are excited, and something like a caterwauling takes place. In return for a scratch of this kind, the Madisonian, which is becoming magnanimous for Mr. Calhoun, appeals to the *true* republicans of the country to say "if the disorganizing and covertly hostile policy of a few leading democratic journals is not calculated—is not *certain* if persisted in—to defeat the Democratic Republican party in 1844? Can the Post desire to unite and rally together again the victorious party of 1840?"

The Madisonian goes on to remark that none of the great Harrison party can be expected "at this early day at all events, to pledge themselves, in advance, to support any one against whom they may have rallied in 1840, for the next campaign. If the individual whom the Post prefers is to be our next candidate," (continues the official) "let us set about enlisting recruits to make up the great deficiency in his vote of 1840—and not seek to array the force against him again which once so completely swept every thing before it."

There is no denying but there is reason in this. We intimated the same considerations some days ago, and are glad to find that our friends on the other side can appreciate good advice. Mr. Van Buren *will not do*. That point ought to be regarded as settled, and then the party could apply itself with all diligence towards making Mr. Calhoun available. They will find enough to do in that undertaking to keep them busy up to the last day of the canvass—and they will probably then find out that they have labored for nothing. But then they must do something; they must choose somebody; and all that is left for them is to do the best they can under the circumstances. Such is the wisest and most maturely considered advice that we can give at this stage of the proceedings.—*Baltimore American.*

AMUSING INCIDENT.

The Same Old Coon.—An incident occurred at the great Whig gathering at Hamilton, on Saturday last, that created a vast deal of amusement. As one of the delegations from a neighboring township was entering the town in a long procession, bearing various banners, emblems and devices, and singing Whig songs in the spirit of 1840, a cluster of Locofocos standing among the Whigs were busy in making remarks upon the approaching multitude.—"See," said one of the Locos, "there comes Whiggery with its banners, clap trap and humbugs, and I should'nt wonder if they had the *same old Coon* they had here in the Convention of 1840."

By this time the van of the procession began passing the group. A long string of horsemen, six or eight abreast, each one bearing some appropriate banner. Next came a car on which a number of blacksmiths were at work, and bearing various emblems of their trade. Then came another car bearing a parcel of shoemakers at work, and also having appropriate banners and devices. Next came a large car of Log Cabin boys bearing various emblems of husbandry, and particularly a representation of humble life in the "Slashes of Hanover." In the midst of the car was a saplin of Kentucky oak, on which was perched a noble looking Coon, having a label immediately above his head, in letters, "THE SAME OLD COON!"

Soon after this was discovered, one of the Whigs roared out, "*There comes the same old Coon, sure enough.*"

The Loco who had before propheciied that it would come, appeared to be struck with utter dismay, and with an agonized countenance, exclaimed, "the same old coon, I swear," and turning to his Loco companions said, "come boys, let's go home, we're beat now—nothing can stand against Whig songs and Coons."

This elicited a general shout of triumphant merriment from the Whigs, that made the welkin ring for a mile—every one exclaiming "THE SAME OLD COON!"

Concordia Intelligencer.

Thomas Shore, Esq. has resigned (from the 1st of next month) the office of Postmaster for the town of Petersburg, which he has held almost as long as we have been proprietors of the National Intelligencer, having received the appointment on the 16th of December, 1811, during the first term of the Presidency of Mr. Madison.—*Nat. Int.*

The Philadelphia Evening Journal, edited by Reuben M. Whitney, predicts that either Governor Cass or Commodore Stewart will be the Loco-Foco candidate for the Presidency. It says that "Mr. Van Buren will be opposed because he has already been once beaten, Mr. Calhoun because he is not 'a Southern man with Northern principles,' and Col. Johnson because of his practical amalgamation."

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

The recent case of Mr. Roberts has awakened public attention to the evils growing out of the arbitrary power of removal from office, claimed by the President of the United States.

So far from this power being expressly granted by the Constitution, we have the express declaration of a member of the Convention which framed it, and who was one of the ablest advocates of its adoption by the States, *that the consent of the Senate would be as necessary to the removal of an officer as to his appointment.*

In the 77th No. of the Federalist, the following language is used:

"It has been maintained as one of the advantages to be expected from the co-operation of the Senate in the business of appointments, that it would contribute to the stability of the administration. *The consent of that body would be necessary to displace as well as to appoint.* A change of the Chief Magistrate, therefore, would not occasion so violent or so general a revolution in the officers of the government, as might be expected if he were the sole disposer of offices."

This language, thus plain and emphatic, carries with it additional authority, from the fact, that it was used by Alexander Hamilton. If Gen. Hamilton, who went as far as he who went farthest in giving power to the Executive, never dreamed of clothing him with the absolute power of removal from office, it is fair to argue that the majority of the Convention did not intend to give this power; and it is reasonable to suppose that the States when they adopted the Constitution, placed upon this particular clause of it the same construction as was placed by the *Federalist*.

The power, then, at present exercised by the President, of displacing officers without the consent of the Senate, is one having its foundation in mere *legislative* construction.

From "Pitkin's Political History" we learn that this question came up in the first Congress of the United States, and that a majority of both Houses determined that the President might displace officers without the consent of the Senate. In the House the majority in favor of this construction was only *twelve*. Mr. Madison who advocated this construction used the following language:

"The danger, then, consists in this, the President can displace from office, a man whose merits require that he should be continued in it. What will be the motives which the President can feel for such abuse of his power, and the restraints to operate to prevent it? In the first place, he *will be impeachable* by this House, before the Senate, for such an act of mal-administration; for I contend, that the *wanton removal of meritorious officers*, would subject him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust."

James Madison was himself so pure a man, and lived in an age of such pure patriotism, that he did not conceive of the abuses of power of which modern times have given so many melancholy examples. Could he re-visit the scene of his patriotic labors, and see how completely contrary to the intention of those who framed it, our government is working; could he see the venal struggle for the spoils of office which is continually in operation; could he behold the ruthless proscription for opinion sake that is exercised by the highest functionary of the government;—we are warranted in believing that he would mourn over his agency in placing upon the Constitution a construction which has been fraught with incalculable evils.

The operation of our government has shown that the power of impeachment, which Mr. Madison believed would restrain the President from the abuse of the power of removal, is a mere *dead letter* of the Constitution—a mere form having no vitality or substance. Entrenched behind the power of his office—a power which is increasing with every year—the President of the United States can laugh to scorn the impeaching power of the House of Representatives. Of this fact we have had an example in the last three months.

There are few candid men in this country who do not believe that Mr. Tyler has grossly abused the powers of his office, and rendered himself liable to an impeachment. And yet, when Mr. Botts declared his intention of bringing forward articles of impeachment against the President, he was censured on every side. The friends, real or pretended, of Mr. Tyler, confident in the power of the office, laughed at Mr. Botts; while the Whigs urged Mr. B. to desist from his purpose, because they knew that the attempt to punish the President could not succeed, no matter how enormous his offences might have been. They knew that if Mr. Tyler had marched the marine corps into the House of Representatives, and, Cromwell-like, expelled the members from the Hall, *two-thirds* of the Senate could not be got to sustain an impeachment; and, therefore, they were disposed to save themselves from the mortification of an abortive effort.

Such being the power of the President, it becomes us to enquire how it can be so modified as to be compatible with the designs of those who framed the government, and with the safety of our liberties.

For one, we believe that the reversal of this *legislative construction* of the power of removal from office, would tend more than any other remedy which might be devised to reduce the power of the Executive to safe and constitutional limits—to restore to the legislative department its due weight in the government—to put a stop to the scramble for office, with all its accompanying subserviency to power—to abolish that proscription which is so disgraceful to the country and so injurious to its morals—in a word, to bring back the government to its old republican track, and make it what it was designed to be by our ancestors.

We hold that it is entirely competent for Congress to reverse a *legislative* construction of the Constitution which has been found to produce evil, and we shall never cease to urge it upon them.

We are aware that an argument of *convenience* has often been urged in favor of this construction.

It has been argued, that if the President could not remove an officer without the consent of the Senate, serious injury might befall the public service, because in the recess of the Senate an incompetent and faithless officer, no matter how delicate and important the trust confided to him may be, could not be removed.

For this evil an ample remedy might be provided, by giving to the President the power of suspending an officer during the recess of the Senate, and reporting to the Senate immediately on their assembling his reasons for so doing. Of these reasons the Senate could judge. They could either confirm the suspension, or restore the suspended officer to his post, as they should think proper and right.

If this plan were adopted, we should soon see a change in the official corps of the United States. Instead of witnessing that sycophancy and subserviency to power which are so disgusting to every man having the spirit of a freeman, we should see manliness, independence and integrity. Knowing that, as long as they discharged the duties of their offices with fidelity, they would be safe from the caprice or resentment of the Executive, we should see them act as the *officers* of the *Government*, and not as the *slaves* of the *President*.

And the effect upon the whole people of the country would not be less beneficial. By cutting off from the Executive this power of corruption and patronage, purity would be restored to the ballot-box.—Knowing that the successful candidate for the Presidency could not expel the incumbents from their office for the purpose of rewarding his immediate partizans, elections would be conducted with an eye single to the good of the country, and without any reference to the "spoils of victory."

LOCOFOCOISM ILLUSTRATED.

The Clinton County Democrat, published in the heart of the Iron and Coal District of Pennsylvania, has an article on the New Tariff, in which, after stating that the duties are—on Bar Iron $17; Rolled do. $25; Pig $9; Castings $20, and Coal $1 75 per ton, proceeds:

"With Mr. Buchanan, we have many objections to the bill. Some things are taxed too high, while others are too low, thus rendering the bill very unequal in its operations, but, on the whole, we consider it about as good a one as could be passed by the present Congress. *The duty on Iron and Coal is too low*, and as Pennsylvania is interested in those items, we should have liked to have seen a duty of $30 upon Bar Iron and about $15 upon Pig. This would have no more than introduced a fair competition, and under it our State would blossom like the rose."

This is the spirit of Loco-Focoism all over the Union. "*Some things* (that is, things not produced in that neighborhood) *are taxed too high;*" but fifty to eighty per cent. on Iron, with one hundred per cent. on Coal would be just right! So in Louisiana, Loco-Focoism is death on Protection for Sugar; in Onondaga for Salt; in Vermont for Wool, and so on—but dead against all general, equal, uniform Protection. Is it possible that a party so narrow, so anti-National, so short-sightedly selfish as this, is fitted to govern a great Nation like ours?

Now, we do not object to the high duties desired by the Democrat; we believe that Coal is cheaper this moment in New York than it would have been if there never had been a cent of duty upon it; and we have no doubt that a duty of $30 on Bar Iron would greatly reduce the cost of the article within ten years, by increasing the Home Product. But the duties on Cotton fabrics, &c. &c. *have* already reduced the price of those fabrics seventy-five per cent. and are still reducing them; yet these and others like them are doubtless the 'taxes' which our consistent, statesmanlike friend of Protection considers "much too high!" Such is Loco-Focoism.—*New York Tribune.*

The Treaty.—The Great Western took out the new Treaty, and she brings the first intelligence in return. The Liverpool Chronicle remarks, that "upon the whole Lord Ashburton has ably and efficiently discharged his duty, and more than realized the expectations which his embassy held out. All the bad blood which the constant discussion and agitation of the points in dispute between the two countries produced, has been removed, and a happy union has been formed between Great Britain and her 'magnificent daughter of the West,' which will endure, it is to be hoped, for ages."

Willmer's Newsletter says:—"Nothing has, as yet, transpired here as to the terms of the treaties, but they are generally supposed to be such as cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction to the people of both countries, and, at all events, the settlement of the long-pending difficulties is regarded as a matter of no mean importance. The news gave an impetus to the cotton trade, and little doubt is entertained here, but that as soon as American credit shall have been re-established, these treaties will tend much to the extension of the trade and commerce between the two countries."

The Treaty in Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Whig Convention, lately assembled in the old cradle of liberty, and which, it is said, was one of the most numerous and respectable ever held in the Bay State, passed the following resolution with great unanimity and enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the conclusion of the late treaty with Great Britain is an event of the highest importance to this country, and of the deepest interest to the world, in the preservation of its peaceful relations, that the Secretary of State is entitled to the thanks and the gratitude of his country and of mankind, for the masterly and successful manner in which he has conducted the negotiation; that the Union acknowledges the value of the services of its representative, and that his own State hails with pride the new laurel which adorns the brow of her son.

Mr. Dickens has announced a new work to be published in October, called "American Notes."

Rhode Island.—The convention to frame a Constitution for the state of Rhode Island met at Newport on the 12th, but had not brought its deliberations to a close at the latest accounts. James Fenner is the President of the convention, and Henry Y. Cranston Vice President. The Newport Herald, in view of the spirit of compromise, which prevails among the members of the convention, expresses the conviction that a constitution will be adopted which will be acceptable to the people of the State.

The editors of the Louisville Journal acknowledge the receipt of a box of candles manufactured from lard—as beautiful an article as the most fastidious could desire—from the manufactory of Messrs. Dewees & Grant, of Lexington, Kentucky. These gentlemen, for a few years past, have made from lard nearly one thousand boxes of candles and six to eight thousand gallons of oil annually.

The extent which the manufacture of Lard Oil is likely to attain in a very short time, may be seen by the following article from the Cincinnati Republican:

Lard Oil.—We are glad to see that this new article, which will prove one of the greatest staples of the West, is rapidly working its way into use, in every quarter of the Union, and believe that Mr. Prentice's prediction, that "not another Whaling ship will ever leave our harbors," will be realized. We saw a letter yesterday, from Norfolk, Va., which stated that the Navy Agent in that place had ordered a quantity of Lee's Cincinnati Lard Oil, for the use of the Navy, after having given it a fair experiment, and become satisfied of its superiority to Sperm. This opens a market of great importance, in a public and private point of view; the superiority of Lard Oil to Sperm for machinery and all other purposes, is now no longer a matter of experiment; that point has been settled by hundreds of our mechanics. No other is now used in our Western Steamboats. Hereafter, the U. States Navy will draw all its supplies of Oil from the Western States, instead of the Eastern, as heretofore.

The same mail brought a letter from the Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Rail Road stating that they "had given the Lard Oil a fair trial, and believed it superior for machinery to any other article they had used."—For many obvious reasons, Cincinnati will become the head quarters of this new manufacture. We have got the start. We have already three manufactories, and several more are in contemplation. Our various Canals, Turnpikes and Rail Roads will concentrate abundance of the raw material upon this point—where the cheapest living in the Union, skilful artizans and facilities for exportation to all points, will tell the rest of the story.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

The city has been a blank almost for the week just closed. The President is away, and every one of the Heads of the Departments have been absent, except ing the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of State to his farm,—the Secretary of War and of the Navy with the President to Virginia—the Postmaster General to Kentucky and the Attorney General to some watering place. The chief Clerks and Assistants, however, can do very well in the recess of Congress, without the presence of the principals of the Departments.

Mr. Hobby is Postmaster General, and the public here are looking to him, in the absence of Mr. Wickliffe, to fulfil the recent law of Congress, respecting contracts. It is time it was done. Surely the Department does not mean to violate the law of the land.

The President will not be in Washington for three or four weeks, unless suddenly called here by an urgency of public business, which is not likely to happen.

There seems to be no doubt that there will be changes in two of the Cabinet offices. The present Secretary of State will return to Washington before he resigns, and probably send his resignation about the time of the reception of the news of the ratification of the treaty by England. Mr. Forward will probably leave the Treasury Department by the first of October, or soon after. Mr. Cushing, it is currently reported, will succeed him, if he pleases. It is thought by some, however, that he would prefer Mr. Webster's place, and that he will have it, should Mr. Louis McLane decline the offer which will be tendered to him if there is any hope of acceptance.

The Madisonian, it is said, of a truth will soon have a new editor. Jones will go into some good office and Isaac Hill will go into the Madisonian. This is one story; and another is that the Globe and editorial supervision of Blair & Hill, of whom it may be said, *Par nobile fratrum.*

Mr. Tyler and the Loco Focos hereafter are of one form, one faith, and one baptism. He is to have his claims for the Presidency submitted to a Convention of Loco Focos, and they are to endorse him by Resolution, select some one else, and consign him to private life, for which, for the next thirty months, they are to have all the honors and spoils of office.

The Hon. S. H. Butler, member of Congress from the Columbia district, has resigned on account of bad health.

Cherawe Gazette.

We are pleased to learn that the Petersburg Rail Road Company have commenced, and are now prosecuting, rapidly, the construction of a Rail Road and Bridge across Roanoke, to connect their Road with the Wilmington Rail Road, at Weldon. We saw the Contractor, a few days ago, and he informed us, that if the state of the water continued as favorable as it was then, he would have the *Bridge up by Christmas.*

We are also pleased to hear that the Petersburg Company have made considerable progress in replacing the thin plate Iron Rail of their track with a heavy T or edge-rail. They have already 8 miles laid and it forms as smooth a Road as any in the Union. They are going on with the rest, and expect to have about 25 miles laid by the end of this year. With this T Iron once laid, and the Bridge done, the trip from this place to Petersburg, can be made in *four hours.*

But the Petersburg Road is not the only one in that line on which great improvements are making. The Richmond and Fredericksburg Company have recently relaid their whole track with a much thicker bar of Iron, and they are about finishing their Road to the Potomac River. This important event will certainly take place by the 1st of November next. With this done, and the above improvements completed in the Petersburg Road, a traveller can make the trip from Weldon to Baltimore, 217 miles, in about 16 hours.

Halifax Republican.

Suicide.—Joseph P. Peters, manufacturer and vender of Peters's celebrated pills and lozenges, committed suicide on Saturday night, by strangling himself with his pocket handkerchief in his room at the boarding-house of Mr. George Ruck, No. 127 Liberty street, New York. Deceased, it seems, had been for several years in poor health, and of late has been very much depressed in spirits.

How to make money.—Let the business of every body else alone, and attend to your own. Do'nt buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful. Think twice before you throw away a dollar; remember you will have another to make for it. Find recreation in looking after your business, and so, your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation. Buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits. Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error of a cent trace it out. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, *retrench*, work harder, but never say the track." Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last. Though you should even fail in the struggle, you will be honored, but shrink from the task and you will be despised. By following these rules, however, you need "never say fail." Pay debts promptly, and so exact your dues. Keep your word. Take the papers. ADVERTISE.

A man in St. John who has invented a perpetual motion, offers to give $80,000 per annum to the poor if any body will furnish him funds to complete his machine!

EPITAPH—BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

She lived! What further can be said
Of all the generations dead?
She died! What more can be foretold
Of all the living, young and old!
She lived, as in her Maker's eye,
At ev'ry step prepared to die:
She died, as one exchanging breath
For immortality in death!
Her dust is HERE—her spirit THERE—
Eternity!—oh! tell me where!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, September 24 and 26, Henrietta Co's Lighters Nelson and Post Boy, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, E. W. Willkings, John D. Williams, D. Johnson John D. Starr, J. Martine, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, T. S. Lutterloh, Boon & Breece, P. Taylor, H. Leete, D. McLaurin, H. L. Myrover, Phœnix Co. and Murchison, Reid & Co., of this place; and for Shelly & Fields, T. J. Johnson, Messrs. Blums, Gunn & Dickerson, W. T. Watts & Co., B. Oates, T. T. Moss, and Ed. Belo, of the interior.

Also, on the 26th, Lighters from Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for John Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, Mrs. Brown, G. & H. McMillan, S. T. Hawley, J. D. Williams, Gardner & McKethan, W. E. Kirkpatrick, David Gee, E. Fuller, D. Shaw, E. J. Hale, and I. Wetmore, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, S. T. Pfohl, W. Barringer, H. A. Landon, D. Clewel, Rev. J. Jacobsen, and J. White, of the interior.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The public may look for some queer scenes in the coming Legislature of North Carolina. The great scramble for the loaves and fishes, the honors and emoluments, with which the session will begin, continue, and end, will afford some sport to a looker on. We take it for granted, of course, that every place worth two and six-pence will be duly scrambled for, and that some thorough-going Loco will succeed in every Whig whose office can be reached. We shall soon see how beautifully their conduct will conform to their denunciations of "Whig proscription." According to their declarations before the election, and while they had no idea of securing a majority, it was proscription for a Whig Legislature even to elect Whig Senators in place of the two Locofocos who resigned. Such is not our doctrine. That every office which ought to be filled with one whose views correspond with those of the body which elects them. In regard to minor, and merely executive offices, our opinion is well known, that the profession of such, on every change of Administration, is the very worst of the evils entailed upon the country by Gen. Jackson's evil example. It is the parent of all other evils,—of fraud, peculation, intolerance of office holders in elections, and such

s fair, therefore, that a Locofoco should succeed Mr. Graham. We only wish that a man of talents and weight of character could be chosen, of which, however, we have no hope. The race will probably be between Brown and Saunders. We think the former will succeed. Both stand upon the party. Both have suffered in the cause of the Democracy, and both have been liberally rewarded. From the day that Brown essayed to do battle with the lamented John Stanly, and was prostrated by a single breath of that extraordinary man, he has been a pet of his party, attaining the highest post within their gift,—a pigmy among giants, it is true, but only the more endeared to them because the rest of the world thought him unfit for the place. In 1840, he consented, unwillingly, to become a martyr to the cause, and that fact, coupled with the strong hold which he has somehow obtained in the affections of his party, will, we think, secure his election. Saunders as a member of the State Senate, (of which he will probably be Speaker,) will give a decided advantage.

Saunders, we think, will be his competitor. He is a higher order of talents, but has less personal popularity, though that could scarcely be increased from a recollection of the many offices he has filled; Member of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House; Member of Congress from the Caswell District; Attorney General; Commissioner under Jackson; then Judge; and finally in Congress from the Raleigh District, are offices enough to satisfy a reasonable man's ambition, to say nothing of the many for which he has been an unsuccessful applicant. But he has his eye on the U. S. Senate, and it is said is earnestly electioneering for seeking rather freely of Brown, and of the partisan claims to the office. He is regarded as a Calhoun Nullification candidate; whilst Brown is a Van Burenite. The battle will rage fiercely, and Brown will be victorious.

For the minor offices, we have heard but one canvassed, though doubtless plenty of others are spoken of. It is said that the Hon. Charles Shepard would be very well pleased to take up his abode in Raleigh as Treasurer, and we know not a friend of the party on whom we would be better pleased to see the office conferred—not that we entertain the least regard for him as a politician, but because he is a responsible and capable man, and doubtless make a good officer.

On the subject of "Bank Reform," we may expect strange notions. The party is bound, by every consideration of consistency, to do something on the subject, and we shall look for nothing less than that by which Bank rags will be exterminated, and for some time the Banks be compelled to "act liberally," and make money plenty—a plan for allowing the Banks to lend to every body that asks them, and forbidding them to demand pay again,—especially, since, if the Locos are to be believed, they have actually been receiving 40 per cent. a month interest from the people, we shall look for a reduction of the rate of interest, to perhaps one, instead of six per cent., so as to protect the people against such exorbitant profits in future. Some new scheme will be devised, of course, to prevent the future suspension of specie payments.

Seriously, we have no doubt that these reformers will set to work to give us "a better currency," and we shall not be at all surprised if their ignorant tinkering should result, like Gen. Jackson's, in leaving us without a currency at all. No State in the Union needs a sounder currency than North Carolina. Scarcely no other State can boast of never having had a Bank failure within its limits. And whilst the people are thus blessed with at least an exemption from the curse of other States, the State itself receives about a tenth part of all its taxes from the Banks, exclusive of the large income it has from dividends. These considerations will scarcely be deemed sufficient, however, to stay the hands of a party in power, and pledged to the work of reform.

One thing we feel convinced: There is a very general disposition among the Stockholders of our Banks to quit the business. Not that they care a straw for the epithets of "rogues and thieves" showered upon them by such as, if there has been any thievery, must have been *particeps criminis*. But that, under the influence of popular clamor raised by designing rogues, confidence has been so impaired as to render *the business of banking within unprofitable limits*. It is exceedingly doubtful whether, even under the existing state of things, our Banks can make 6 per cent. for the Stockholders; and if they are to be incumbered with further restrictions, by which that profit is to be still further reduced, it will be well for the Legislature to devise some other mode of providing a currency, for in our opinion the interest of the Stockholders of the present Banks will induce them to surrender their charters.

SENATOR MANGUM.—Some of the Locofoco papers are talking of having Senator Mangum instructed by the Legislature. It would certainly look well for a body representing an admitted *minority* of the people of the State, to attempt to instruct one who was elected by and still represents the feelings and interests of an undisputed *majority!* This would be a beautiful illustration of Democracy—the *minority* ruling the *majority!* Mr. Mangum would laugh at such instructions.

NULLIFICATION—*again*.—The South Carolinian, the Calhoun organ at Columbia, denounces the present Tariff as "the most protective, fraudulent, perfidious, oppressive, unjust, and unconstitutional," that has ever been passed; and declares, that "if it be not repealed when the Democrats come into power, it must be nullified; and nothing prevents us from urging an immediate resort to that rightful remedy, but a disinclination to use it in any but extreme cases, and a hope, however faint, that the democrats will repeal it when they come into power."

Per contra.—The Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon, a thorough-going Loco, says, 'We sincerely hope, that in canvassing the claims of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, the question of Nullification may be kept out of view by the democratic press."

Doubtless this would be admirable policy for the democratic press; but the Whig press will take care to keep Nullification *in* view.

THE COALITION.—The Madisonian has a long and earnest appeal to the Locofocos to come to the support of Mr. Tyler, on the ground that he has divided the Whig party, and defeated the measures of the Whig Congress, and that unless there be a harmonious union of all the elements adverse to Mr. Clay, "his (Mr Clay's) *success is, to say the least of it, quite probable*."

NOVEL PROSCRIPTION.—The Rev. Walter Colton, one of the oldest and most faithful Chaplains in the Navy, has for a year or two past, whilst off duty, been associate Editor of the Philadelphia North American, which, under his management, has been an able, dignified, and candid paper, of decided Whig politics, but so temperate and fair, as to command universal respect; whilst its moral and literary character were a credit to the newspaper press and to the country. Mr. Tyler was of course no favorite with such a paper; and its censures have been visited with a peremptory order to Mr. Colton to disconnect himself from it. He has obeyed, well knowing that disobedience would be followed by dismissal from the Navy. We could have wished that Mr. Tyler's folly had taken almost any other direction than one which deprives the public press of such a man.

A LARGE BUSINESS.—The Postmaster General has ordered the Postmaster at Greenfield, Mass. to transfer the advertising of the lists of letters, from the Whig Gazette," to "the Democrat," one of the most rabid Locos in New England. The advertising is worth just *three dollars and twenty cents per annum!*

TESTIMONY OF A POLITICAL OPPONENT.—In the Georgia Constitutionalist, (Loco,) of the 15th inst. we find a communication signed *J. G. McWhorter*, containing the following glowing tribute to the character of Henry Clay. It derives special interest from the fact that Dr. McWhorter avows himself decidedly favorable to the election of Mr. Calhoun as President, and that he is mentioned in the Georgia papers as the probable successor of Mr. Cuthbert in the U. S. Senate, provided the Locos succeed in the election on Tuesday next:—

"It is certainly not new to this community, (says Dr. McWhorter,) that I have long admired Mr. Clay for many splendid traits of character, for independence as a statesman, for love of freedom that mounts in him into a passion, and for that brilliant eloquence, which has made his country's name "a glory," wherever that name is spoken. Twice too has this statesman saved his country from blood—when Missouri was admitted into the Union, and when South Carolina was appeased. South America made the Andes reverberate with a voice loud as their volcanoes, when she shouted the name of the fearless asserter of her claims to be the mother of independent nations; and the once glorious land of Themistocles smiled in her despair, when the eloquence of Clay wafted the voice of American sympathy to her desolated shores. America has been by him rendered the dearest name in that classic clime, next to that, which the very children in Grecian hovels reverence as their God. Shall I not honor such a man? Have I not always so honored him?"

MR. CALHOUN VOTING FOR A TARIFF OF PROTECTION.—The Calhoun Locofocos cannot too bitterly denounce the Revenue bill of the late Session, as a high protection Tariff, Bill of Abominations, &c. &c. What says the Globe, as to Mr. Calhoun's own vote? In that paper of the 17th inst. we find Senator Morehead of Kentucky scolded for charging Mr. Calhoun with "contending for free trade," and the assertion distinctly made, that he, Mr. Calhoun, voted for a Tariff of protection, at the late session. Here is the whole paragraph from the Globe, and the reader will see that the doctrine of "free trade" is repudiated, and the question of protection fully surrendered:—

FROM THE GLOBE, SEPT. 17.

And how can Mr. Morehead justify himself for saying that Mr. Calhoun is "*contending for free trade*," when he knows that he voted for Mr. Sevier's bill, which would have burdened commerce with all the duties necessary for revenue, and given incidental protection to the amount of 33⅓ per cent.?—an adequate protection for any species of manufacture which can be fostered into usefulness in this country, and enough to satisfy any cupidity but that which aims at monopoly and extortion.

THE LAST COTTON CROP.—The N. York Shipping and Commercial List gives a detailed statement of the Cotton Crop of 1841, showing an aggregate of 1,684,211 bales, against 1,634,955 in 1840. The receipts were, at

		1841	1840
New Orleans,	bales	727,658	814,690
Mobile,		318,315	320,701
Florida,		114,616	93,552
Georgia,		232,271	148,947
South Carolina,		260,801	227,400
North Carolina,		9,737	7,865
Virginia,		19,013	20,800
Phila. & Baltimore, (overland)		2,000	1,000
		1,684,211	1,634,955

Increase over 1840, 49,266 bales.

The consumption, in the U. States, for the year, is put down at 268,487 bales. In this, however, is not included the quantity consumed in any State South and West of Virginia, or in that State, except at Petersburg and Richmond. To supply this deficiency, would doubtless swell the amount above 300,000 bales. The consumption by the manufactories of North Carolina alone is about 20,000 bales.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—*a new use for Morus Multicaulis*.—Dr. P. C. Spencer of Petersburg, Va. having conceived the idea that *Paper* might be made from the leaves of the Multicaulis, has had the experiment tried by Mr. Wm. Miller, the Manager of the Matoaca Paper Mill, at Petersburg, and it has proved entirely successful. Several numbers of last Thursday's Petersburg Intelligencer were printed on paper of that kind. This discovery will probably still further reduce the price of Paper.

SENATOR TYLER *vs.* PRESIDENT TYLER.—One of the most objectionable features of the President's removal of Mr. Roberts, from the Collectorship of Philadelphia, is, that his determination was evidently formed during the session of Congress, but the act delayed because he anticipated that the Senate would refuse to confirm the nomination of a successor named under such disgraceful circumstances. By postponing the removal till after the Senate had adjourned, he cheated that body out of its Constitutional right in the premises, and secured his favorite in office at least till the 4th of March next. This is a piece of trickery of which no President but Gen. Jackson and himself was ever guilty. Let us see what *Senator* Tyler thought under a mere anticipation that Gen. Jackson would so act. On the 2d of March, 1835, a bill before the Senate contained an appropriation for a Minister to England, an office then vacant, the Senate having rejected the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and Gen. Jackson refusing to make another nomination. A motion was made to strike out the appropriation, on the ground that the President would wait till Congress adjourned, and then appoint a Minister without the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Tyler opposed the motion to strike out, on the sole ground that he did not believe the President would so "violate the Constitution." Here are his own words:—

"When an encroachment was made on the Constitution, let it be by whomsoever it might, he trusted he would be as ready to resist it as any Senator on that floor; but he could not in the course of his legislation there suppose that the President designed to violate the Constitution. He (Mr. T.) would not act on that principle. * * * The Executive was bound to carry into effect his constitutional powers and authority, to send a minister to England *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate*, provided a vacancy should occur. *He denied the President had any right or authority whatever, derivable from the Constitution, to send a minister to England after the adjournment and before the next session.* He would go further, and say that if the President were to appoint his (Mr. T.'s) own brother to this mission during the recess, *he would when the nomination came before him at the next session reject the nomination. He wished to be distinctly understood on that point.*"

"If the President should so far violate the Constitution (Mr. T. cared not whom the person selected might be) as to send a minister to England during the recess, if in truth he should do that act, his (Mr. Tyler's) vote should be recorded against it. It would be an encroachment on the constitutional rights of the Senate so manifest that he would be induced to follow the example of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) and resist it to the uttermost."

Surely it is not in the human mind to imagine a stronger case than *Senator* Tyler has made out against *President* Tyler. He has denounced his own act as a "violation of the Constitution," as "a manifest encroachment on the constitutional rights of the Senate." He has denied that he had "any right whatever" to remove Mr. Roberts and appoint Mr. Smith. He has said that the Senate ought, "at the next session, to reject the nomination."

Of course the Senate will heed the manly suggestions of Senator Tyler, as the House did in the case of his Protest.

Did ever mortal man cut so sorry a figure as does this wretched apology for a President!

THE FINAL VOTE.

Complete Returns have, at length, been received of the Governor's vote. The aggregate, as last published, was as follows:

	Morehead.	*Henry.*
	36,625	30,916
Nash County	80	765
	36,705	31,711
	31,711	
Actual majority	4,994	

As this result is not *official*, we would advise those persons who have bet on 5,000 majority, not to give up their money, until the *official* vote is published. The majority for Morehead, according to the "Standard's" statement, is not so large quite as we make it. How this discrepancy occurs, we cannot say, but the publication of the Official Returns will show which of the two Tables is most nearly right.—*Ral. Reg.*

When the official returns are all received at the State Department (as the law requires they should be before Saturday next,) we hope the Register will publish a full and correct statement.

LARGE PUMPKIN.—A correspondent, writing from Robeson county, says: "I wish you to inform the Democratic citizens that I have raised a Whig Pumpkin, on sandy land, that is four feet three inches in circumference, and weighs ninety-five lbs. If any Democrat has a larger one, I should like to see it."

What Foreign Nations Think!—Some time since, when it was thought we should have no tariff, Mr. Colquohoun congratulated the English people that the United States could no longer compete with them in manufactures. A similar spirit has been manifested in France. The French Editors rejoice in the President's veto of the little Tariff bill, and hope that he will veto the great one. The Siecle says:

"Our manufactures are safe for some months, perhaps for ever, *from the hostile projects of the Whigs*. We advise the French mercantile houses who trade with the United States not to neglect to improve the present state of things. If we had a national ministry, the opportunity would be excellent for connecting with us in our political system those of the American States that desire a tariff adapted only for revenue."

Think of it. The hostile projects of the Whigs! And against whom? Against foreigners in not permitting them to manufacture for us!—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

What's in the Wind?—The "Republican," a Loco Foco paper, printed at Lincolnton, in this State, was discontinued some time since, and now, the "Western Carolinian" one of the most efficient organs of the party, gives notice that it is to be discontinued. This looks *ominous* for Loco-Focoism. It is right to add, however, that the "Carolinian" says, that the paper shall again be resumed before any important political contest again takes place in North Carolina; but this, to say the least, is an indefinite sort of *suspension*.—*Ral. Reg.*

Health of our Town and County.—We regret to say that much sickness is prevailing in this village and county. We have been a resident of Charlotte twelve years and in that time we have never experienced sickness so general—every neighborhood is affected and hardly a family escapes without some of its members being prostrated. And we also learn that in York and Chester Districts, S. C. it is very sickly, and many deaths occur.—*Charlotte Journal.*

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 21st inst. Mr. JOHN NORTHCOTT.

At Greensborough, on the 16th, Mr. G. K. FAVOR, of Maine. Also, on the 18th, Mrs. DIANA LINTHICUM, wife of J. W. Linthicum, aged 44. Also, on the 23d, FRANCES AMY, daughter of Rev. Alex. Wilson.

In Stokes county, on the 21st ult. Mrs. ELIZA PEARSON, consort of Mr. John G. Pearson.

At Darlington C. H., S. C., on the 15th instant, the Rev. JOSEPH B. FURMAN, pastor of the Baptist Church at that place.

Near Holly Springs, Miss., on the 29th ult., Mrs. FRANCES DARGAN, a native of Montgomery county, N. C., and relict of the late William Dargan, aged 72.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17.—Schr. Isaac Franklin from Charleston. 19.—Brigs David Duffie from Philadelphia, Porto Rico from Boston; Schrs. Sterling from New York, Constellation from do., Schuylkill from Philadelphia. 20.—Brig Leonora from New York.

DEPARTURES.

September 17.—Schrs. Repeater for New York, Regulus for do. 18.—Schr. Ellen for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 28.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	7½ a 9	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 20	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1⅝ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,		7	cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,	5 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)			7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,			14 a 18

Cotton sells readily at 7½ to 8. Business is reviving. Large quantities of Goods have been received by our Merchants.

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 21.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 30 a 37½, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine declined during the week to $2 35, but to-day again advanced to $2 44.

Tar.—No arrival or sale during the past week.

Timber.—There was some more inquiry for mill timber—but no advance in prices.

Lumber.—We have no sales to note of river lumber.

Salt.—A cargo of Turks Island was sold at 26 cts Sales from store at our quotations.

CHERAW MARKET—September 20.

Bacon 6 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Corn 60 a 62 cents; Old Cotton 5 a 7½; New Cotton 7 a 8. From 250 to 300 Bales New Cotton were brought to market during the week.

At New York, the cotton market is heavy, and a fall of about ¼ cent has been submitted to by holders. Uplands and Florida 6 to 9. New Georgia 8½ to 8¾. About 300 bales new received. Flour 4 62½ to 4 69.

At Augusta, nearly 2000 bales new cotton received during the week; sales 7 to 7¼, principally 7½.

At Charleston, receipts of the week 1339 bales, principally new. Sales at 5½ to 8¼, mostly 8½ to 8¾. Corn 60. Flour 4 50 to 5 25.

Miss BINGHAM'S School will be resumed on Monday next, the 3d of October.
September 28, 1842. 21-6w

BACON AND LARD.

5000 LBS. superior BACON AND LARD, For sale by COOK & CO.
September 28, 1842. 1w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Administrator's Notice.

PURSUANT to an Order granted me by three of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Cumberland, I will, as Special Administrator of T. H. Byrne, deceased, expose for sale, at the Tan Yard of said deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 18th day of October,

1000 sides of LEATHER,

Assorted, consisting of Belt, Sole and Upper Leather. A credit of six months will be given. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security before the Leather is delivered.

C. MONTAGUE, Special Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 21-3w

Dwelling House to rent at Auction.

WILL be rented, on Saturday next, the 1st October, at 4 o'clock, at the Market House, a comfortable Dwelling House on Gillespie street, now in the occupancy of Mr. Bayne. Possession given immediately. ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 21-1w

P. TAYLOR

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.,

(Pronounced to be the most tasteful assortment of Goods in the market,) embracing a large and general selection, suitable for town and country trade, consisting of

Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Negro Cloths, Calicoes, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, fashionable Silks, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets, Hats and Caps, (fur, seal skin, glazed, &c.,) HARDWARE and CUTLERY, fine Crockery, fine double barrel Guns, iron and steel Nails, (cut and wrought,) White Lead in Oil, Window Glass, (8 by 10 and 10 by 12,) Cotton Bagging and Rope; in short, nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Call and examine the Stock. Prices low, as usual.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-6w

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 300 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

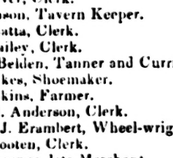
WILLIAM E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES J. CORNOR, JOHN DUSHAW, Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHN HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21-6w

NEW STOCK OF



BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash*.

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.
September 28.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

AT the late Special District Court for the District of Cape Fear, the following order was made by the Court, viz: "Ordered that all the Reports made by Assignees in cases in which decrees of bankruptcy were granted at Chambers, be received *nunc pro tunc*, and acted upon accordingly; and that the Assignees proceed on the Schedules now in their hands." Therefore the Assignees need not render duplicate reports in those cases.

H. POTTER.
September 24, 1842.

North Carolina District Court of the United States.

I HEREBY give notice that I shall hold a Special Court at Wilmington for the District of Cape Fear, on Monday the 19th of December next.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Pennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Eline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter.
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John P. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whittaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Edward D. Jarrott.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel C. Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George W. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith.
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

BURKE COUNTY.
Marcus H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Presstell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John P. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer,
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lambeth, late Merchant.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash*, or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1842. 18-10w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
30 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my FALL and WINTER Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Sole Leather, Cotton Bagging, (very heavy) 44 inches, Rope, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery and Glass Ware of all kinds, 1 doz. Rowland's best Mill Saws, and a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold very low. All wanting to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. BRANSON.

August 31, 1842. 17-8w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

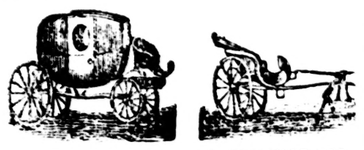
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1842.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1842.

Neill Johnson *vs.* Margaret Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Margaret Johnson, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard, and judgment entered pro confesso against her.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1842.

D. G. McRAE, *C. S. C.*

September 2, 1842. 18-6w

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen. Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME

$60,000—$30,000—$15,000—$12,000—100 Prizes of $1,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 15, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of		$60,000
1	ditto	30,000
1	ditto	15,000
1	ditto	12,000
1	ditto	10,000

1 Prize of	$8,000	5 Prizes of	$2,000
1 Prize of	7,000	10 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,966	20 Prizes of	1,250
2 Prizes of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
3 Prizes of	4,000	133 Prizes of	500
5 Prizes of	3,000	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $280; a certificate of 26 halves only $140; a certificate of 26 quarters only $70; a certificate of 26 eighths only $35; and a certificate of a package may draw the four highest prizes.

☞ Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

☞ All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

September 1, 1842. 18-tf-pd

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way what-soever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

August 20, 1842. 21-3m

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation.

With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22, 1842. 8-tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.

August 2, 1842. 13tf

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Sucha-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 91tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Belmont, (beyond Haymount.) The House is new, handsomely situated, constructed in good style, and of the best materials; has all the necessary out-houses, to make it among the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. For further particulars, apply at the Auction Store, to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

August 9, 1842. 14-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William S. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, July 25, 1842. 12-10w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by	J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by	E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by	S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology, by	James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by	Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by	T. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by	C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized and will be under the charge of Prof. Holbrook, assisted by Drs. Dessaussure, Chazal, Sinkler, Gaillard, and Ravenel, and will be opened on the 15th of October.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 3, 1842. 14-8w

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copiava, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 41f

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Printer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

July 30, 1842. 13-10w

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of ... best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new one in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 43tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ledger.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weakness, etc. should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public (the same now as in times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. It not only promptly arrests the course of the disease when punctually and perseveringly used, but also restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly, the system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its invigorating influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it can be well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a View to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1842. 1t 3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health.

What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf